WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1868. THE VERDICT IN CALIFORNIA-WHAT WAS THE

We have laid before the public full details of the ecent election in California for a State legislature bers of the legislature just elected, who will constitute the new assembly and the greater part of the new senate, number seventy-three administration crats to forty-two black-republicans and bolting crats; which will give, on joint ballot in the new legislature, a majority of thirty-three adminis-

It does not fully appear on the face of the returns the recent elections, however, on what precise ue they were conducted, other than the general ne of supporting the administration and the demoon on one side, and resisting ther on the other. In order, therefore, to enable the public to interpret the result in all its meaning, we apply from the Congressional Globe of last winter an occurrence in the Senate, April 14, which is recorded

Mr. Gwrs. I am requested to present joint resolutions of the legislature of California relative to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under the Lecompon constitution. I sak that they be read; and, as the subject has been disposed of by the Senate, I move that hey be printed and laid on the table.

The Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

m people of the Territory of Kansas did, on the 7th, 1887, by a convention assembled for that purpose, for a constution and State government, which const government so formed is republican; and whereas ion has been submitted to the Congress of the Union as year of the admission of Kansas into the Union as

ate: therefore, the senate concurring.) That our senators and our re-resemblives requested, to vote for the implience of the Territory of Kansaa, that the Union on an eith the original States in all respects whatever, at the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to it these resolutions to our scattery and representa-

N. E. WHITESIDES,
Speaker of the Asse
JOSEPH WALKUP,

ast resolution, relative to the admission of Kansas, now on file in office.

Itness my band and the great seal of State, at the office in Secrat.

J mento, California, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1568.

FERRIS FORMAN,
Secretary of State.

fr. BRODSBICE. The resolutions introduced by my reague from the legislature of California will have no usence upon my action here now or in the future. I satisfied that these resolutions do not express the alons of the people of California upon the question to leb they refer. I am satisfied, sir, that four-fifths of people of California repudiate the Lecompton fraud. hall respect the wishes of the people, and pay no rect to the resolutions passed by a legislature not repreting the opinions of the people of California. I merely this now for the purpose of placing myself right on record.

it has passed from the consideration of the Senate. I take issue with the senator in his statement as to the public sentiment in California on this subject, and accept the tribunal he invokes—the people. Bafore that great tribunal I am willing to present myself and abide its decision, having no doubt or fear of the result.

Mr. Broderick "was satisfied that four-fifths of the people of California repudiated the Lecompton Dr. Gwin took issue with his colleague on the spot in regard to the sentiment of the people, and accepted his challenge of referring the resolutions of the legislature to the verdict of the popular

Mr. Broderick accordingly went home to try this issue. He first tried it within the democratic organization, and was beaten in the appointment of dele gates to the State convention four to one. His next expedient was a bolder one. He refused to allow his minority of delegates to the democratic convention to take seats in that body ; but organized them outside in a separate convention of their own, and nom-inated candidates and organized a programme which the black republican convention agreed to co-operate in supporting. The coalition was open, avowed, and unblushing. There was no concealment of it in California, as there is by the same bolting portion on

Thus arrayed, the parties went into the canvass. The Lecompton "fraud" was the issue; the people the tribunal; the coalition of the black-republicans istration democracy the parties defended. The ver-

THE SOUTHERN PRESS

A general assertion has been made that the democratic press of the South are supporting Judge Douglas and Mr. Forney in their denunciations of the administration on account of its Kansas policy. The allegation is too monstrous for the credulity of the public, and requires no serious refutation. But take, for example, the State of Georgia, as to which this pretence has been put forward with more emphasis than probably any other State. The temper of the democratic press of that State is shown by the American Union as follows :

DESCRATIC Pages of Georgia.—As Douglas and anti-Douglas is now the theme of discussion among the dem-ocratic press of Georgia, it may not be amiss to give a list of them with their present locality:

Faderal Union,
Athens Banner,
Cassville Standard,
Cartersville Express,
Columbus Times,
Bainbridge Argus,
Nawnan Banner,
Albany Patriot,
Macon State Press.

Neutral, or groping in darkness, in search

would correct the list by remarking that the Atlanta Intelligencer is not a neutral in this contest, but a warm supporter of the administration.

The State Press is one of those claimed as denouncing the administration and our own journal for their ons of Judge Douglas and Mr. Forney. The articles of the Press are so terribly denunciatory of the course of these men that we are really prevented from copying them, lest we should be charged with harboring feelings of vindictiveness

guilt of his shameless defection and spectury. No wretched consideration of policy—no unworthy fear less the enmity of the traffer may hereafter be disastrous to the democracy—no care whether his withdrawal from the ranks shall upset the long-laid schemes of this or that ambitious leader, shall deter us from branding," ec., &c., &c. we believe in his fourth term in service. His constitutions and appearance in the state of the consideration of policy—no unworthy fear less the enmity of the traffer may hereafter be disastrous to the democracy—no care whether his withdrawal from the ranks shall upset the long-laid schemes of this or that ambitious leader, shall deter us from branding," ec., we believe in his fourth term in service.

vretched experiment.

"Away, then, with the time-serving policy which tells us to forgive a present and positive crime for the sake of a future and contingent benefit. The fidelity which has yielded to bribes in the past cannot be counted on in the future; the ambition which makes a traitor to-day is likely to have the same effect to morrow, and all experience brings us the warning that the false friend, once forgiven, finds in his pardon only a fresh incentive to treachery. Impunity breeds audacity; every crime that goes unpunished is the parent of another; and it requires fittle wisdom to predict that no party can love sustain itself which asks no atonement for desertion except a few fine words from the deserter when he finds that even the hostile camp will not receive him. We say, then, let Mr. Douglas go."

If we were half as industrious in heralding the expressions of southern newspapers in defence of the administration, as our adversaries are in gleaning crumbs of comfort from every available spot, in denunciation of it, we could make a pretty formidable exhibit of support. Conscious of the rectitude of our course, however, and well convinced that the future will triumphantly vindicate our faithful exparty, we have taken very little thought of what may be said of our course by journals in the interest of aspiring politicians.

If we had consulted our pecuniary interests in shaping the course of this journal, we should have voided giving offence to influential men in Congress like Judge Douglas and his supporters. If we had had the presidential aspirations of any politician to foster and advance, we should have remained mute under Judge Douglas's onslaughts, in Illinois, upon the Kansas policy of the democratic party, first as endeavoring to perpetrate a "fraud," and then supporting a bill making an easy provision for he admission of a slave State and a hard one for the admission of a free State. Indeed, we might have gone so far as to have broken such a silent and timid neutrality, by intimating that as between Douglas and Lincoln we would prefer Douglas. But these truths are so palpable that it is useless for us to state them; and we can afford to smile at the busy allegations of our adversaries that selfishness is, in ome way that they cannot explain, with all their powers of falsification, at the bottom of our defiant course on this whole subject.

In the effort of our adversaries to marshal followers, they have claimed several journals which have admitted communications from correspondents extenuating the conduct of Douglas, Forney, and their followers, as by that fact taking sides on the subject. On the same rule we might claim the Richmond Enquirer as supporting our views of the case, (which, however, we do not,) because we find in that journal the following pithy and unanswerable criticism of the famous Freeport declarations : To the Editors of the Enquirer :

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLAMEN: Believing that you are entirely candid in your support of Judge Douglas, and will receive kindly, and publish whatever may be calculated to place him before the southern people in his true character, I send you the enclosed account of his Freeport Speech, from the Philadelphia "Press" of the 16th instant. The "Press," every one knows, is the thind of Judge Douglas, and would not misrepresent him to his injury.

Taking, then, this account of Judge Douglas's sentiments to be correct, he repudiates the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and maintains the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in its broadest and most offensive sense:

ffensive sense:

1. He maintains that the people of a Territory can,

He maintains that the people of a Territory can, by territorial legislation, exclude slavery from the Territory, prior to the formation of a constitution.
 He maintains that slavery has no constitutional sanction or gentantee, in a Territory, and is dependent upon local legislation for protection.
 He denies the validity and efficacy of the decision of the Supreme Court, and insists that it is competent to the people of a Territory to overrule it by their legislation.

Now, let me ask, what opinions more offensive than these can any man maintain? In what do they differ from the worst free soil opinious, except that the avowed free-soiler is prepared to exercise what Judge Douglas claims as his constitutional right, by voting in the Territory to exclude slavery, and, also, holds that Congress may exclude slavery from the Territory. But, in these may exclude slavery from the Territory. But, in these opinions, does he differ from Judge Douglas? I insist not; because Judge Douglas himself is opposed to slavery, and, as a citizen of a Territory, would vote to exclude it; and when he claims the right for the people of a Territory to exclude it, he claims for the creature what he denies to the creator, and places the slave-owner upon the worst possible ground; and when he claims the right to do this in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court he takes broadly (the higher law) and evoluright to do this in dehance of the decision of the Supreme Court, he takes broadly "the higher law" and revolu-tionary ground of Seward. Is it possible to hold such a man in any respect, especially when you recollect that these opinions are directly in violation of the Kansas act, of which he is the author. Ought such a man to be re-turned to the Senate of the United States by the demo-cratic nerty?

or which he is the author. Ought such a man to be returned to the Senate of the United States by the democratic party?

In my opinion, clearly not. It is better for the democratic party, and better for the South, that the black republicans should elect I, incoln than that the democrate should elect, or aid in electing, Douglas. If the black-republicans elect Lincoln, we shall know him by his caste, and know how to meet him; while the integrity of the democratic party will remain intact, still united and powerful, I hope and believe, to preserve the constitution and the Union. But what will be its condition if it elects Douglas? It must avow a concurrence in his joinions, or it must repudiate them. If it repudiates them, it at once avowsits prostitution in supporting a man of the most odious opinions, which it condemns. What resistance can it ever make to the opinions of Judge Douglas, when they are urged by Seward and Hale, after laving voted for Douglas? Will it not be rendered of joins and contemptible by the avowal that it has supported a man without regard to principle? Upon what ground can a democrat ever assail Seward and Hale after voting for Douglas?

It will be, in my humble opinion, far better for the

roting for Douglas?

It will be, in my humble opinion, far better for the party and the country that the black-republicans elect Lincoln than that the democrats should elect Douglas.

VIRGINIUS.

(From the Philadelphia Press,)

From the Philadelphia Press.]

The responses of Senator Douglas to the interrogatories of his competitor, Mr. Lincoln, on the 27th of August, at Freeport, Illinois, will be found below. They possess more than ordinary significance. Direct, comprehensive, and pointed, they exhibit the gallant Douglas in a still more favorable light to the American people. We shall at an early occasion, give our own thoughts on these important questions, contenting ourselves with the declaration now, that, while thanking Mr. Douglas for his clear and cogent answers to subtle but direct questions, we heartily concur with his premises and conclusions.

(We comit the Press's quotations from the Freezent

A friend who has just returned from a visit to Steu-benville gives very gradfying intelligence. That district is represented by the Hon. Mr. Bingham, who is now, we believe, in his fourth term of Service. His constit-uents are pretty tired of him, for he is too much of a uents are pretty tired of him, for he is too much of a Proteus to lead the solid people of that region. In 1854 Mr. B. avowed himself an abolitionist, with a touch of whig and know-nothing. His political versatility has disgusted his constituents, and his majority, which once numbered thousands, has been cut down to about 1, 200. Judge Means is the democratic candidate. He has long been a very prominent man in public affairs, and was for several years on the bench. He is eminent as a lawyer, and his democracy is to be relied on from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same. He is, of course, a supporter of the present administration. 357. Bingham a supporter of the present administration. Mr. Bingham is afraid of him, and has avoided all intellectual rencon tres with Ms Competitor. The election takes place on the second Tuesday in this month, and the friends of Judge Means predict his certain triumph. We certainly are disposed to have faith in their assurances, and heart-ily desire their realisation.

MIE CHESS CONTEST IN EUROPE

The exploits of Mr. Morphy in Europe bave excited feeling of lively interest, not only among the votaries of this scientific game, but among thousands to whom the moves on the chess-board are unknown. It is not the contest between two individuals, neither of whom is personally known beyond a limited circle, but the match between the Old World and the New, which creates this feeling, and causes the anxious inquiry, on each arrival from Europe, How stands the match between Morphy and Harrwitz? We observe that chess clubs are being formed in many of our large cities, and more interest is now taken in the game, probably, than ever before. The nightly thronged with players, and new members are constantly joining. It is stated that on Mr. Morphy's return from Europe he will spend some weeks in New York, and an opportunity will again be afforded to wit-ness his brilliant strategy on the checkered field.

DEATH OF AARON O. DAYTON, ESQ.

We regret to learn that Aaron Ogden Dayton, Esq., the We regret to learn that Aaron oguen rayon, say, be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, died very suddenly in Philadelphia on Friday afternoon. His health for a long time has been delicate, yet he was generally able to attend to his official duties. Mr. Dayton was a native of New Jersey, and appointed to office from New York. He held the position of Auditor of Naval A ounts since 1838-a period of twenty years-having received his appointment from Mr. Van Buren. He was a faithful officer, discharging his duties with fidelity to the mblic, and to the satisfaction of all who had business in

We see in the Intelligencer of vesterday an extract from We see in the intelligence of yearship to the St. Paul Democrat, to the effect that commissioners of the government had failed to make a treaty with the Yanctons, who declined to treat until they should "wipe out" Fort Abercrombie. The utter ignorance of the edi-tor of the Democrat upon every point stated, as displayed in his article, induces us to suggest that if he had known more he would have written less.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from the Mormons. Sr. Louis, Oct. 2.—Salt Lake dates have been received.

The Mormons are reported to be orderly, and the Indian on the route quiet. The news generally is unimportant.

Additional Passengers by the Austria

New York, Oct. 2.—The following names have been given as additional passengers by the Austria: Mr. Brod enthal, of Mobile, and a young companion named Stapel or Stoppler, and a young German, name unknown, from Belleville, Illinois, with two sisters, whom he was

Tornado at Ithaca.

Ternade at Ithaca.

Iffica, (N. Y.,) Oct. I.—At about 4, p. m., yesterday, this village was visited by the most severe tornado ever witnessed in this vicinity. L. B. Lent's mammoth circus tent was blown to the ground, but happily no one was seriously injured. The lightning struck in three places, destroying a large amount of property. The barns and outhouses of Alien Hazen, a mile and a half south of the village, and the barns of John Van Beskirk, two or three miles west, were burned. There was also a large fire to the north, but we have yet been unable to learn the particulars. Rain is still falling here.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—There were three stabbing cases in this city yesterday, one of which resulfed fatally.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—The number of interments in this city yesterday was seven. None of the deaths were from yellow fever.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 1,-The number of deaths reported here to-day was twelve, of which seven were caused by the yellow fever.

New Orleans, Sept. 30. -- The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 53. Markets.

Markets.

New York, Oct. 2.—Cotton is firm—sales of 3,000 bales. Flour is dull—sales of 11,000 barrels; State, \$4 95 a \$5 10; Ohio, \$5 50 a \$5 70; southern, \$5 30 a \$5 70. Wheat is heavy—sales of 16,000 bushels. Corn is dull—sales of 28,000 bushels; mixed, 69 a 73 cents. Pork is heavy—mess, \$16 90 a \$17; prime, \$14(75 a \$14 90. Lard is heavy at 10½ a 11½ cents. Whistey is steady at 23 a 23½ cents. Sugar is unchanged. Coffee is quiet at 10 a 12 cents. Spirits of turpentine is heavy at 50 cents. Rosin is steady. Rice is unchanged.

Baltimore, Oct. 2.—Flour is dull and steady—Howard street and Ohio, \$5 50. Wheat is dull and unchanged—

Baltinors, Oct. 2.—Flour is dull and steady—Howard etreet and Ohio, \$5 50. Wheat is dull and unchanged—red, \$1 25 a \$1 30; white, \$1 40 a \$1 45. Corn is steady—white, 80 a 81 cents; yellow, 85 a 88 cents Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whiskey is dull an heavy—city, 23 a 23½ cents; Ohio, 23½ cents.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE LAND SALES IN KANSAS.

[From the Weston, Kansas, Argus.]

In another part of our paper it will be seen that the administration has postponed the sale of lands in Kansas, which was advertised to take place in November. This will be good news to many honest pre-emptors, who, owing to financial disasters, have not been able to raise the money wherewith to pre-empt. It was but just and right and proper that every leniency compatible with public lusiness should be shown towards these men. The honest pre-emptor is the bone and sinew of the land. He it is who hews down the forests, opens up the prairies, and proves the pioneer in the march of western progress.

In granting this act of leniency and elemency to the settlers of Kansas and Nebraska (for both Territories are the recipients of the favor) the President has entitled himself to the kind regards of all capable of appreciating an act of humanity in derogation of the strict letter of the law.

in Kansas as well as out of it. He has been burned and hung in effect in the Territory; yet all this has not prevented him from returning good for sell. Can or will the sore-headed opposition press give him the meed of praise? We shall see. w. The President's encuries have abused and villified him

We extract some comparatively mild passages from the Press:

"We should feel ourselves recreant to duty did we not, from week to week, in phrases the most emphatic which our poor powers can command, continue to hold up to public scorn and execration the wretched treason of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illnois—a man whose great rance and malice have been displayed. The letter of Col. Mitchell speaks for itself, and is a pungent southern people should abate not one jot or tittle of their just resentment, and whose former proud position in the affections of the democratic party only aggravates the

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. NEW York, (Friday night.) Oktober 1, 1858.

THE WASHINGTON UNION

democratic State convention were what and deserving of hourst democratic a fact that the factionists of all parties as of the only orthodox democracy, bespatters them with abuse because they are not sufficiently enthusiastic in their praise of the treadent's administration. The chosen representatives of the democracy of New York unanimously thought that, in approving the domestic and foreign policy of the administration, and expressing renewed constitution of the sufficient and su representatives of the democracy of New York unanimously thought that, in approving the domestic and foreign policy of the administration, and expressing renewed condense in its wisdom, integrity, and ability, they did their duty and no mere. They did not care what the Tribune and Albany Evening Journal thought on the subject, but they were entitled to expect that no one claiming to be a democrat or desirous of the success of the democratic party would deny their orthodoxy, and accuse them of a treacherous violation of their professions. It is true that these accusations are made by a few, a very few, and that the reason why they are made at all is to be found in the refusal of the convention to admit these very few who were the only true democratic believers, the high priests of the democratic temple, and that all others who declined to acknowledge this extreme superiority, or dared to question the propriety of the assumption, were heretics worthy of the stake, and sure of political dammation. It is shrewdly believed that had the convention acted otherwise in the case of the New York city delegation, and had the resolution declaring that the democrats had better and more important work to do than to listen to the claims of ambitious leaders, or indentify themselves with their fortunes, the rest of the resolutions, and the other proceedings, would not be considered so very heretical, and the Douglas influence in the convention would not have been discovered. With the exception of the very few to whom I have alluded—who, querulous and angry, from personal disappointment and defeated ambition, are unscrupalous enough to make accusations to vent their maliee, which they know to be utterly false and ridiculous, and which can only deceive those unacquainted with the facts—the entire democratic press of the Union, and every democrat that I have seen or heard from, is perfectly satisfied with the proceedings of the convention, particularly admitres the decided, high-toned, worthy resolutions—the frank enunciations of heedless of every higher interest than their own miserably selfish and patry ambition, strive to revive division and strife, and in the name of democratic principle stabthe cause of democracy. I write warmly, perhaps, on this subject, because I feel warmly, and because I knew that what I write is the truth, approved by nineteentwentieths of the entire party in this city and State. I do not care, no true democrat need care, what those factionists may say or write, so far as this State is concerned. They might as well try to make the waters of the Niagara flow back into Lake Eric, or stem the cbb and flow of the ocean, as to endeavor to shake the honest determination of the vast majority of the party in this State, or persuade them that Horatio Seymour, Elijah Purdy, Dean Richmond, Isane V. Foxler, &c., &c., were traitors to democracy and friends of the opposition. As vain would it be to prove that the men who prepared the resolutions of the convention were Douglas men. John B. Skinner, H. S. Ketchum, Elwin Dodge, S. McDonald, Peter Cagger, Peter McKee, &c., &c., who composed the commit-

as sterling democrats to have their orthodoxy questioned at this day. Is Judge Dodge a "soft," a Douglas man? and is Mr. Lawrence, of Queen's county, the candidate for the presidency of the convention, put forward by what was called the Dickinson party, and who moved the unanimous passage of the resolutions amid shouts of applause, another traitor, whose "chief end and purpose was to build up a party friendly to the arch-heretic?"

I understand that a few of the Tribune school of politi-

build up a party friendly to the arch-heretic?"

I understand that a few of the Tribune school of politicians, and a few of the most needy and least scrupulous of the know-nothings, are working day and night to effect a fusion of the nigger-worshippers and Irish-haters, and that the bargain, as to the spoils, in case of success, is actively negotiated. Two editors, belonging respectively to each of the parties, are the most busy negotiators. Places, power, and money are divided and apportioned in the same way as any other article of traffic—republicans so much, know-nothings so much. I be-

tioned in the same way as any other article of trafficrepublicans so much, know-nothings so much. I believe, however, that both parties are so greedy and avaricious, and at the same time distrustful of each other,
that no fusion is possible. The honorable and respectable of both parties refuse absolutely to have anything
to say to so scandalously corrupt a transaction.

A large meeting of shipmasters, pilots, and others, belonging to the shipping interests, was held last evening,
to take measures for the repeal of the black-republican
port warden bill, and secure a due recognition of sailors'
rights at the next election. Resolutions were proposed
condemning the odious law in language more energetic
than polite. They have been referred to a committee to
be remodelled.

than points. They have been referred to a committee to be remodelled.

The trial of Mr. Superintendent Tallmadge was brought to a close yesterday by a long and able speech from his counsel, Mr. Noyes. The commissioners will deliver their judgment in a day or two, and little doubt is entertained but that the superintendent will be fully excul-pated, and restored to his post.

The examination of Messrs Ray Tompkins and J. C.

Thompson, on the charge of burning the quarantine buildings, was continued to-day. The two accused sub-mitted written statements, in which they say that the Cas-tleton board of health and the grand jury of Richmond had declared the quarantine a nuisance r

had declared the quarantine a nuisance, recommended the people to abate it without delay, and that they acted as they did in conformity with their duty as citizens, fathers, and men, but leave it to others to testify as to what that action was. It is probable that the defence will examine a hundred witnesses.

The antumn regatia of the New York Yacht Club took place yesterday. Twelve out of the sixteen yachts entered started. The Rebecca won the first prize; the Mannering the second; and the Zinga the schooner prize. The third prize has not been awarded in consequence of a number of protests and counter-protests which have been entered against all the competitors.

Money continues to be very abundant and very cheap on short paper, and on call. The supply of paper, too long for the banks, is falling off, owing to a decrease in the mercantile business doing. There are some who think that the market has reached its highest point, and that henceforth rates will be easier. I am not of this

that henceforth rates will be easier. I am not of this opinion. I still hope for an active fall and winter busiess. Current rates are as follows :

Do other good securiti s.
Prime endersed 111', 60 a 90 days
Do 4 a 6 months

Prime endorsed 111, 60 a 90 days

Do

4 a 6 months

5 a 6

Fir.t-class sing e signatures

Oth r good bill.

Foreign exchange is rather flat for the Vanderbill tomorrow, particularly for bankers' bills. Choice commercial bills are in moderate demand at 109½ a 109½. Bankers' sterling bills are quoted at 109½ a 110½ for 60 days, and sight do. at 110½ a 110½ for mores 5.13½ a 5.11½. The steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans, has \$200,000 in specie for this city.

The receiver of the Bowery Bank has declared a dividend of 30 per cent., payable on demand to all stockholders who have proved their title.

The stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were well sustained and tend upwards.

At the second board there was a slight decline, closing at the following prices: Pacific Mail, 105; New York Central, 81½; Reading, 47½; Michigan Central, 51½; Galena and Chicago, 84½; Michigan Southern, 23½; Panama, 118½; Cleveland and Toledo, 32; and Chicoga and Rock Island, 65½.

The flour market was dull, and prices declined 5 a 10 cents per barrel. Wheat was also dull and lower. Corn declined 1 cent per bushel. Pork was quiet but firm. Beef was unchanged.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the

| Beef was unchanged. | The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the past week were as follows: | For the week. | 1858. | 1857. | 1858. | Entered at the port | \$1,208,201 | \$1,007,908 | \$1,205,477 | Thrown on the market | 1,328,534 | 564,960 | 1,425,634 | 564,960 | 1,625,634 | 564,960 | 1,625,634 | 564,960 | 1,625,634 | 1,625,634 | 1,625,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 | 1,635,634 |

Since Jan. 1. 1856. 1857. 1858. Entered at the port. \$78,311,878 \$82,070,862 \$47,768,913 Thrown on the market ... 77,871,747 78,280,515 55,320,306 The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-day were

FORNEY'S LETTER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harming, Oct. 1, 1858.

To be Editors of the Land:

On Monday last Mr. John W. Forney published a card in his paper, in which, having modeally touched on his charity and long sunfering in bearing persecution, he and notices that the time had come when it was his painful duty to annihilate the administration, and that he meant to do it on the canning Thursday. In a little post script he solicited orders for extra copies of this warlike paper, showing thereby, in addition to a great deal of a lofty patrictism, a commendable eye to business. Of course, there were a great many black republican coppers forwarded to Philadelphia forthwith to strengthen the patriot in the performance of his duty. The public mind, which is generally deaf to any appeal from Forney, his he is the patriot in the performance of his duty. The public mind, which is generally deaf to any appeal from Forney, had its curiosity a good deal sharpened by the mysterious announcements of his card, and waited with some impatience for the coming of the proclamation. Nobody and the party a few days "grace in which the mean time, what manner of weapon was to be used in sweeping a democratic administration from the face of the world. Have the meant the earth in one day was a matter of curious speculation. Everybody wanted an extra copy. In common with the mean time, what manner of weapon was to be used in sweeping a democratic administration from the face of the world. The public in sweeping a democratic administration from the face of the world. The public in sweeping a democratic administration from the face of the world. The public in sweeping a democratic administration from the face of the world. The public in sweeping a democratic administration from the face of the world. The public in sweeping a democratic administration from the face of the world. The public is world to the public of the world show.

The proclamation has arrived. It has been read. In its world was a series of the world was a series of him face the world was a series of him face There can be no better proof that the resolutions of the

The proclamation has arrived. It has been read. In its wearisome length; in its vulgar rhetoric; in its bombast, its vanity, its affectation of great personal purity, and its insulting disregard of truth, it is eminently characteristic of the man Forney. All the stale lamentations which he has ever printed in his paper, which he has ever hawked about at the street corners, which he made the theme of a speech at Tarrytown, and which he discusses it amaller companies—in words less coherent, per-

the theme of a speech at Tarrytown, and which he discourses to smaller companies—in words less coherent, perhaps, but not less bitter—over his nightly potations, are here gathered together into what he calls "a vindication of the principle of popular sovereignty."

It is almost needless to say that by the democracy of this region it has been read with unmixed contempt. The curiosity of men has turned away unsatisfied and disgusted from this miserable repetition of that beggarly whine which for months back has been painfully familiar in every household where Forney's paper has been read, and in every bar-room where his voice has been heard. The potent proclamation has fallen to the earth, filthy, powerless, despised.

But we should fail to tell the whole truth if we omitted to mention that among a certain class of people For-

But we should fail to toll the whole truth if we omitted to mention that among a certain class of people Forney's manifesto has been read with intense satisfaction. Leaders of the republican party in this region, renegade democrats, followers of Cameron, and of other men like Cameron, pronounce it the most powerful and elegant exposition of truth they have ever read in all their lives. The great Simon himself, Forney's victor in the senatorial contest, now driven by conscience to unite with him on a question of principle, has never seen anything quite so caustic or terrible since Congress published the letters of Major Hitchcock chronicling his own achievements among the Winnebago Indians.

Major Hitchcock chronicling his own achievements among the Winnebago Indians.

Yet even these people are disappointed in the character of this proclamation, from which they expected so much. From their knowledge of Forney, and their high conception of the things of which he was capable, they had supposed that he would at least regale them with a few private letters, and not weary them any more with private conversations, which, for want of some better proof than Forney's word, the public utterly refused to believe. They never supposed for a moment that any consideration of decency would restrain the author of the Forrest letter from the publication of any paper he might have in his possession. n his possession.

I have neither the time nor the space in this hasty

I have neither the time nor the space in this hasty letter to review Forney's speech. That will doubtless be done by able hands wherever a democratic paper is printed. I merely wish to tell you of the failure of this thing to excite any other feeling than contempt among the democracy of Pennsylvania. At the time of the imaguration of Mr. Buchanan, some of his friends who did not know him feared that this man would be the head of a kitchen cabinet, and dreaded the influence he might exert over the President's mind. Now that Forney has chanted his private griefs for nearly a year, reiterating stale assertions and adding bitterness to his abuse, the sagacity of the President in casting him off has grown apparent to the dullest eye.

ty of the President in casting nim on has grown apparent to the dullest eye.

One point I may mention before closing. The proof which Forney offers that he made that bold and bitter speech to the President which he repeated at Tarrytown has amused everybody and convinced nobody. He was actually seen going into the White House. When he came out he says he told people a long story of what hap-ened within. This story he repeats and attempts to came out he says he told people a long story of what sup-pened within. This story he repeats, and attempts to fortify it by reference to former repetitions. His own faith in it may increase with its frequent utterance, but our people want some better evidence than a former as-sertion of Forney's own that this conversation took place. They resolutely refuse to believe it. They laugh The news from California has robbed Forney of any lit-

The news from California has robbed Forney of any littic claim he may have set up to the gift of prophecy, and
has added another note to his mendicant whine. This
news came just at the right time. It has been received
with exultation by every democrat in the State.

Forney has now a definite position in the republican
party. The last democrat who believed in him is now
shorn of all faith in his political integrity. He has sealed his own fate; he has failed to shake the confidence of
our people in our Pennsylvania President, and henceforth
he must look for political society among the leprous and
unclean renegades who claim kindred with Dave Wilmot.

R. E. X.

FUGITIVE SLAVE MOB IN CANADA!

most atrocious and violent outrage perpetrated at Chat-ham, C. W., a town on the Great Western Railway, 46 illes from Niagara Falls and 183 from Windsor on

miles from Niagara Falls and 183 from Windsor on the Detroit river. A party of southerners were on the express train due at Windsor at 5.15 p. m., and one of them, Mr. W. R. Merwin, of St. Louis, had a mulatto servant, a boy of ten years, along with him.

At London, a colored man was observed in conversation with the boy, while standing upon the platform. No suspicion was excited by this, however, but when the train reached Chatham, where it stops to wood and water, it was instantly surrounded by a tumultuous gathering of three or four hundred colored people, evidently laboring under great excitement. The Free Press save:

Mays:

A mulatto came into the car, and immediately proceeded to take the little fellow by force, but he cried out, which called the attention of Mr. Merwin, who went to which called the attention of air. Merwin, who went to his assistance. He succeeded in rescaling him, but was immediately beset by a car full of stout, burly negroes, that, to use his own expression, remind him of the Se-poys of India. They were armed with revolvers, knives, and clubs, and headed by a white man, who pretended to be "one of her Majesty's officers," and who attempted to arrest Mr. Merwin.

arrest Mr. Merwin.

Mr. M., however, was assisted by the conductor, Mr. G. E. Goodrich, and by the other passengers, who came forward to protect him, and he cluded their efforts, but, in the tunuit and confusion, the boy was dragged off, screaming in the most pitiful tones to his master to save him. He clung frantically to Mr. Merwin until he was pulled away by main force. When the miscreants had succeeded in dragging him out, they all retired from the car. We have the opinion of several gentlemen who were

We have the opinion of several gentlemen who were passengers on the train that there were about three hundred of them, mostly negroes, all fully armed. When they got the boy out they gathered on the platform and raised a shout of triumph, in which were mixed up the most demoniacal gestures and expressions. But, above all, the cries of the little fellow calling to his master for protection were distinctly heard. It was deemed pradent to start away without further delay, for the security of Mr. Merwin, as, without doubt, the willains would have set upon the car, and not have been satisfed about of taking his life.

He was, therefore, compelled to come away and leave a little favorite in the clutches of the miscrable vagabonds who have succeeded in tearing him away. In a conversation which we had with that gentleman last evening he expressed a perfect willingness to place the boy in the hands of any respectable person who would give good security for his good keeping and kind protection, provided the boy was willing. This offer he has before made, but he is not willing to leave him in such hands as he is now in, and will use every exertion to rescue him. If there he any legal way in which he can be recovered it will be resorted to.

The Milling Argus of Friday last states that a ground and is counterfeit money on the Wheeling banks is circulation. Recently, a man was arrested at the Fib burg Agricultural Fair with a large quantity on large death of the minest dependent of the fib counterfeit money on the Wheeling hanks is circulation. Recently, a man was arrested at the Fib burg Agricultural Fair with a large quantity on large death of the fib counterfeit money on the wheeling hanks is circulation. Recently, a man was arrested at the Fib burg Agricultural Fair with a large quantity on large death of the fib counterfeit money on the Messer death of the minest dependent of the curtain Agricultural Fair with a large quantity on large fields on the few and the fib counterfeit money on the with a plantity on large feun

PAUL MORPHY IN EUROPE.

him—he perfectly unconscious until it was pointed of to him. Everybody seeks introductions to him, and to old players of the time of Labourdonnais treat him wi

old players of the time of Labourdonnais treat him with the greatest reverence."

After finishing his match with Harrwitz, Mr. Morphy will proceed directly to Berlin and Breslau to meet Anderssen, Lange, and Mayet, who, with Yon der Lea, and at present the greatest exponents of the German class. It is a matter of much regret both to Mr. Morphy and his admirers that the diplomatic duties of Yon der Lau (who is Prussian minister at Rio Janeiro) preclude the possibility of bringing about a meeting between the distinguished players. The last Illustrated News of Lodon gives a portrait and life of Mr. Morphy, together with the eight games played blindfolded by him at the Birmingham meeting.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

Cricago.—The national democrats of Cook county, Illinois, held a convention on the evening of the 2st, ultimo, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State legislature. The following resolutions were adopted, with several others:

"Resolved, That we are willing to regard the disposition of this long-vexed question, by the passage of the English bill, as a fair compromise, a finality, as affording a basis upon which all true democrats now stand in reference to this sectional issue; that any further agitation upon this subject, either by professing democrats or black-republicans, is intended to work mischief to our cause, and to disturb the tranquillity and repose of this gest confederacy of States.

confederacy of States.

"Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn as anti-democratic the course pursued by Hon. S. A. Dougla and his coadjutors from Illinois, and their affiliation with

and his coadjutors from Illinois, and their affiliation will his allies, the black-republicans.

"Resolved. That we condemn and denounce his action in seeking the power and influence conferred upon him by the democratic party in distracting and dividing it for the purpose of advancing his personal interests and grat-ifying his vaniting ambition, and that we do em-phatically repudiate the dectrine set forth by him in his Freeport speech in reference to the Dred Scott decision as nullification of the deepest dye."

as nullification of the despest dye."

The republicans of Indiana have become alarmed, so have invited F. P. Blair, jr., to come over from St. Louis and help them. Four appointments have been made for him in that State.

The Potsdam (N. Y.) Courier and Journal states that the Hon. Ransom H. Gillet, of this city, will address the democracy of St. Lawrence county at Canton on the 7th of October, the same day of the county convention.

Hon. G. B. Adrain, it is stated, has been nominated for Congress by the anti-Lecomptonites of the 3d district of New Jersey, and will be supported by the opposition. Wm. Irvine, esq., of Corning, is the opposition candicate for Congress in the 28th district of New York-Hon. James Buffinton and Hon. D. W. Gooch have been nominated for re-election In Massachusetts.

Hon. Thomas B. Church has received the democrate

Hon. Thomas B. Church has received the democra-comination for Congress in the 4th district of Michica

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Maxey Gregg, of Columbia, S. C., is nominated by a correspondent of the Newberry Conservals for the United States Senate.

Hon. Henry Bedinger, late minister to Denmark, ha arrived at his home in Jefferson county, Virginia, and has been cordially greeted by his numerous friends of a

Lieut. Manry announces that he will lecture durat the winter on the Atlantic Telegraph. His charges will be \$120 a night, and expenses.—Plat. Imputer.

Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General, returned to the city on Friday evening from his trip to New Yest and Philadelphia, and resumed his official duties in the Post Office Department.

B. Hart, of New York,

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS. The Portland Argus states that a dead whale was de

covered by a fishing party about ten miles to the soub ward of Grand Manan, on the 13th ult., from which the extracted one hundred barrels of oil. The head and jaw were a mass of broken bones, which led them to beli

The Chinese, feeble individually, but producing great results by a combination of labor, bave purchased an extensive water lot at Esquimalt (the harbor of Vittoria of Vancouver's island,) very eligibly situated, where they are about to erect wharves and whrehouses for the China ships, which are ordered out direct to that port. A Texas paper states as a rumor that Gen. Howill be a candidate before the legislature "to succeedate Gen. Henderson in the United States Senate. O say Houston intends to retire to private life. We this all this will depend upon the turn political matters and take between this and the meeting of the next legish ture." The American State Committee of New York met

The American State Committee of New York meta Albany on the 1st instant. Erastus Brooks was electic chairman. A committee was appointed to conduct it canvass. A letter from ex-Governor Hunt was reastrongly endorsing the American tandidates for State of cers, and declaring that Americans lad no alternation but to nominate a separate ticket. The acceptance of the candidates was then received. A large number of population of a fusion.

The Winceling Argus of Friday last states that a good and the candidates was the circulation. Recently, a man was arrested at the 1st burg Agricultural Fair with a large quantity on purson.

The case of G. C. Bates vs. the Illinois Central Re-road Company, involving the title of the Illinois Central railrod depot grounds, which are valued at two milies is under trial at Chicago before the U. S. circuit cost Judge McLean presiding.